REMARKS

Claims 1-36 are pending. Claims 1, 4, 9, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24-29, and 31-33 have been amended and new claim 34-36 have been added to recite additional features of Applicants' invention.

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested for the following reasons.

I.   Allowable Claims.

In the Office Action, the Examiner indicated that claim 24 would be allowable if re-written into independent form to recite the features of its base and intervening claims. Claim 24 has been re-written in this manner.

II.   The Rejection under 35 USC § 102(e).

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-19, 21, 23, 25-29, 31, and 32 were rejected for being anticipated by the Hogan application. This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

Claim 1 broadly covers embodiments of the present invention disclosed in the specification. In particular, this claim recites storing service limit information for one or more locations in a mobile network, comparing a location of a radio device to the stored information, and then limiting at least one service to the radio device based on a result of the comparison. In addition to these features, claim 1 recites that "the service limit information is stored in a network circuit based on preferences of a user of the radio device." The Hogan application does not disclose these features.

The Hogan application discloses a system for controlling when a mobile terminal can and cannot receive service when traveling between cells of a mobile network. As Hogan notes, multiple operators may provide service to the same cell areas. Those operators are in competition with one another, and sometimes agree to cooperate in handoffs between cells and sometimes do not agree. Thus, when a mobile terminal travels to a new cell, the terminal's home network may deny service or alternatively an operator providing service to that area may deny the terminal service. (See paragraphs [0010] - [0012])(the mobile terminal may not be allowed to enter the new location area if it is configured for/owned by a competing (or cooperating) operator).

In order to reduce signaling overhead, the Hogan application addresses this problem by having the mobile network operator determine which of its coverage areas have a service access restriction. The access restriction may be based on whether those coverage areas are shared service areas with other operations, or the access restriction may be based on other criteria. Irrespective of whether or not the coverage areas are shared, what is clear in every case is that the operator of the mobile network makes the decision as to whether there is an access restriction, not the user of a mobile terminal:

> The *radio access network determines which of its coverage areas have an access restriction* (and which do not) and then broadcasts in each geographic coverage area a geographic coverage area restriction indicator in accordance with its determination. (Emphasis added)(See paragraph [0016]).

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The present invention *allows operators to place access restrictions* on specific location areas in a selective fashion that requires minimal signaling overhead. (Emphasis added)(See paragraph [0036]).

The Hogan application, therefore, does not store service limit information for one or more locations in a mobile network "based on preferences of a user of the radio device" as recited in claim 1.

Because Hogan does not disclose every feature recited in claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the Hogan application does not anticipate this claim. Applicants further submit that these differences are sufficient to render claim 1 and its dependent claims non-obvious and thus patentable over Hogan.[1]

By allowing the user to determine the service limits, the user is able to, for example, specify which locations within a mobile network should receive a specific type of service and which locations should not receive that service. This is particularly useful when a user wants to allow e-mail service to be received at work, but then restrict his terminal from receiving e-mail service at home. To cover these features of the invention, new claim 34 has been added to recite that "the stored information includes e-mail service limit information for at least one of a home of the user or a work place of the user."

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[1] As a non-limiting example, it is noted that the object of Hogan is to reduce signaling overhead by performing an unnecessary or unwanted location area updating operation. In contrast, in at least one embodiment, the present invention allows mobile subscribers to exercise control of a mobile service in a desired geographic area. The invention, therefore, gives subscribers greater choice of the services they desire, whereas in Hogan no choice is provided to the subscriber.

The Hogan application does not disclose these features. It is therefore submitted that claim 34 is allowable, not only by virtue of its dependency from claim 1 but also based on the features separately recited therein.

Claim 35 recites that the "stored information is in a subscriber service profile held in a home location register." The Hogan application does not disclose these features. Hogan discloses storing a database containing a list of location areas that a mobile terminal may or may not obtain service. But that list of restricted areas is determined by the operator, not in accordance with user preferences. Furthermore, Hogan does not disclose that the database stores access restrictions in a subscriber service profile in a home location register.

For at least these additional reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 35 is allowable over the Hogan application.

Claim 36 recites that "the stored information limits a service requiring receipt of a call from a third party while the radio device is in said one or more locations." The Hogan application does not disclose these features.

Claims 17, 18, 25, and 32 recite features similar to those which patentably distinguish claim 1 from the Hogan application. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that these and their dependent claims are allowable over Hogan.

III. The Rejections under 35 USC § 103(a).

Claims 3, 6, 20, and 30 were rejected for being obvious based on a Hogan-Vasa combination. This rejection is traversed for the following reasons.

Claims 3, 6, 20, and 30 all depend from independent claims which were shown to be distinguishable from the Hogan application for the reasons noted above. In order to render claims 3, 6, 20, and 30 obvious, the Vasa patent must therefore teach or suggest the features of the independent claims missing from Hogan. The Vasa patent was cited for its disclosure of providing originating short message service and terminating short message service.

The Vasa patent, however, does not teach or suggest storing service limit information for one or more locations in a mobile network "based on preferences of a user of the radio device" and then performing a comparison to these stored preferences as a way of limiting service to a mobile terminal. Absent a teaching or suggestion of these features, it is respectfully submitted that claims 3, 6, 20, and 30 are allowable over a Hogan-Vasa combination at least by virtue of the features recited in their independent claims.

Claims 33 was rejected for being obvious based on a Hogan-Rune combination. The Rune patent was cited for its disclosure of providing advanced notice to a subscriber of a service limit area. Rune, however, does not teach or suggest the features of base claim 32 missing from the Hogan application. Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 33 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from claim 32.
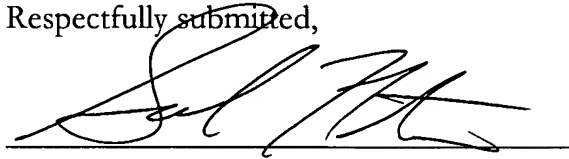
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the

application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and prompt allowance of the

application is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR §

1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with this application to Deposit

Account No. 16-0607 and credit any excess fees to the same Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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